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# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

*Meſſ.* PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

I PROMISED to ſhow what advantages may be derived to aſtronomy, from proper obſervations on the enſuing tranſit. I will now, if you pleaſe, comply with my promiſe, in as few words as I can. I am your humble ſervant,

T. V.

KEPLER diſcovered, and Sir Iſaac Newton demonſtrated, that the ſquares of the times of the planets are as the cubes of their mean diſtances from the ſun; ſo that when the periodical times are known, which are determined by a long ſeries of obſervations, with the greateſt accuracy, the proportional diſtances of the planets are found: For ſay, as the ſquare of the time of the revolution of one planet is to the ſquare of the time of another, ſo is the cube of the diſtance of the one to the cube of the diſtance of the other. Hence, if the real diſtance of any one planet can be found, the real diſtances of all the reſt may be found by proportion. Now the real diſtance to the ſun will be known whenever the ſun's horizontal parallax is known. The ſun's horizontal parallax is the difference between the ſun's place in the heavens, as ſeen from the centre and ſurface of the earth; or the difference between his true and apparent place, which is equal to the angle which the ſemidiameter of the earth ſubtends at the ſun. When this angle is known the ſun's diſtance is eaſily found, by trigonometry; but it is ſo ſmall, on account of the ſun's great diſtance from the earth, that the true quantity thereof cannot be eſtimated by any inſtrument, or determined with the deſired exactneſs by any other method, that has hitherto occurred to aſtronomers, than by obſervations on a tranſit of Venus. Now there have been but two tranſits of Venus obſerved, the firſt in 1639. by Mr. Horrox and his friend Mr. Crabtree, the only perſons who ſaw it; and the ſecond in 1761, by many aſtronomers, in different parts of the world: But many of thoſe obſervations were made in ſo imperfect a manner as to leave us almoſt in as great an uncertainty about the ſolar parallax as we were before. So long as we are in this uncertainty it is plain the diſtances and magnitudes of the planets muſt be uncertain, for ſo ſmall an errour as that of a ſingle ſecond in the ſun's parallax will make an errour of near 8,000,000 of miles in the ſun's diſtance, as ſhall be ſhown hereafter; ſo that there muſt ariſe a proportional errour in the diſtances, &c. of the planets, ſince their diſtances muſt be determined by the ſun's; and thoſe errours muſt produce others in the aſtronomical tables, by which alone geography and navigation can be brought to perfection. But the enſuing tranſit will afford an opportunity of determining, with very great exactneſs, the ſun's horizontal parallax; and therefore proper obſervations thereon may remove a great uncertainty, correct many errours, and bring aſtronomy to its wiſhed for perfection.

I will at ſome other time, if you pleaſe, ſhow how to determine the ſun's parallax by a tranſit of Venus, and explain another method which aſtronomers have uſed for that purpoſe; and ſhow alſo the method of finding the diſtances and magnitudes of the planets by means of the ſolar parallax. I will ſend you a type of the tranſit, if you think you can conveniently publiſh it, as it will be ſeen at Williamſburg. T. V.

MESSRS. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

Be pleaſed to give the following a place in your uſeful and entertaining paper, which will oblige

Your very humble ſervant,

SWEETHALL, *March* 29, 1769. CALEDONIENSIS.

LANGUAGE is one of the principle ſupports of ſociety, without which our lives would be rendered dull, inſipid, and lethargick. The faculty of conveying our ideas into the breaſt of another, by the aſſiſtance of articulate ſounds, becomes one of the greateſt pleaſures of life; but if this faculty be perverted to the infuſing of bad maxims, and falſe opinions, into the minds of thoſe with whom we converſe, then no talent is more pernicious than the uſe of ſpeech. Good things, when ill applied, are corrupted, are the worſt; the beſt wine changes to the ſoureſt vinegar? So the beſt talents, miſapplied, are capable of moſt miſchief. As men of learning, and very often rich men who have no learning, are generally looked upon as ſtandards of converſation, they ought to beware of running into vulgar errours, which they know the mobility will quickly adopt. Every thing they ſay, every argument they make, and every ſimile they draw, ought to be true and concluſive, otherwiſe they are giving a ſanction to errours which they ought to condemn. The vulgar, with reſpect to ſentiments, ſeldom or never think for themſelves; they are willingly led by the noſe by any one who affirms boldly that he is endowed with ſuperiour talents; they are polite enough to believe him, becauſe they know no better, have not leiſure to inquire thereinto, and perhaps do not care whether he be ſo or not. Conſcious of their own ignorance, they ſuffer him quietly to enjoy his ſuperiour prerogative; and he very often leads them aſtray. This gave the poet juſt room to ſay:

By education moſt have been miſled,
So they believe becauſe they were ſo bred;
The prieſt continues what the nurſe began,
And thus the child impoſes on the man.

I have been led into this chain of thinking by remarking, in our common diſcourſe, ſome phraſes which are abſolutely falſe, and others which are downright nonſenſe, and are only uſed becauſe they flatter human pride.

It is uſual with people when they hear a braggadocio vaunting of his ſuperiour ſkill in athletick, and bidding defiance to all who will attack him in fight; it is uſual, I ſay, to call ſuch a fellow *a bellowing bully*. The word is derived from Hector, Prince of Troy, but very badly applied. Hector was no bully. He was calm, meek, modeſt, and compaſſionate, like every man of true courage. He was ſtrictly religious in his worſhip of the Gods; he was a dutiful ſon, a loving huſband, a tender parent, a ſteddfaſt friend, a noble and generous enemy, and a ſincere lover of his country. His character is one of the beſt in the whole Iliad; and his name, methinks, ought not, after his death, to be put to ſo bad a uſe as to be tagged to every ſcoundrel. It is in ſome meaſure imitating the inexorable Achilles, who dragged the valiant hero thrice round the walls of his native city.

Another expreſſion common among us is the calling a man, who we think has uſed us ill, *an ungrateful dog*. Who ever heard of an ungrateful dog? A dog is the very emblem and hieroglyphick of gratitude. He is always the very laſt friend that ſticks faſt to his miſerable benefactor. Other friends forſake him when he moſt needs their aſſiſtance, but the faithful dog is content to ſhare his bad fortune. Butler, in his Remains, when talking of an ungrateful man, compares him to a river which undermines the banks which ſupport it; to duſt in the highway which flies in the face of thoſe who raiſe it; to a fire which conſumes what nouriſhes it; to leaves which fall from trees when they moſt need a covering; and to the Devil, who uſes them worſt that ſerve him beſt; but he never compares him to a dog. It is true Achilles, in the Iliad, calls Agamemnon a dog in forehead; but that only reſpects his impudence, in not bluſhing even at his greateſt crimes. I wiſh therefore, out of gratitude to that friendly domeſtick, that men would find out ſome other animal to join with ſuch as are ungrateful, and not continue to throw ſuch groundleſs aſperſions on one which has never deſerved them.

It is a common phraſe among the rich, and from them adopted by the poor, that a man (naming him) was born a Gentleman. This phraſe can have its origin no where but in human vanity, and nothing but pride can ſupport it. To talk of a man's being born a Gentleman is as inconſiſtent as to ſay he was born a fiddle, and with a fiddle in his arms. Nature makes no diſtinction among her children: All are born alike, helpleſs, naked, poor, ignorant, and weak; and no man deſerves the appellation *a Gentleman* until he has done ſomething to merit it. The man that exalts himſelf upon the antiquity and nobility of his family, without thoſe amiable qualities which alone make men valuable and honourable, diſcovers as great a defect of ſenſe as of true honour, or greateſs of mind. The Chineſe, a wiſe and diſcerning people, know the truth and advantage of ſuch reaſoning. Among them no man acquires any mark of diſtinction until he has merited it by activity of body, or ſtrength of genius. We are ſpeedy in our imitation of French fopperies, but we ſuffer the Chineſe to keep their good cuſtoms to themſelves.

Another piece of ſtupidity among us, and which flows from our inexhauſtible ſource of pride, is to aſk, when a man dies, if he died rich. Alas! riches and death are incompatible. Every man dies as poor as he was born; for naked came he into the world, and he can carry nothing out. A rich dead man is as mere nonſenſe as an ignorant Gentleman. No ſpeech is more inconſiſtent, and yet the expreſſion *dying rich* is every where heard, and no where laughed at. A living dog, the Scripture ſays, is better than a dead lion; to which I add, that a living beggar is richer than a dead King.

It would be tedious at this time to mention the ridiculous nonſenſe ſo common among beaus, rakes, and fools of quality. According to their dialect, things are damn'd hot, damn'd cold; damn'd ſweet, damn'd ſour; damn'd pretty, damn'd ugly; damn'd white, damn'd black; damn'd high, damn'd low; damn'd broad, damn'd narrow; damn'd ſtraight, damn'd crooked; damn'd hard, damn'd ſoft; damn'd wiſe, damn'd fooliſh; damn'd good, damn'd bad; damn'd witty, and damn'd nonſenſe.

*To the Printer of the* Publick Advertiſer.

SIR,

AMONG many ſchemes, of great utility to the publick, which are to be carried into execution by that worthy patriot Mr. John Wilkes of the King's Bench priſon, we hear the following is deſigned for the benefit of his particular friends. It is well known that the ſenſible inhabitants of Canada, when their ſevere winter ſets in, catch a great quantity of fiſh, which being expoſed to the froſty air become at once congealed. The ſudden ſtoppage of the circulation of the fluids by the froſt makes the fiſh ſeem to all appearance dead, but no ſuch thing, Mr. Printer; for at the diſtance of ſome months, ſhould the ſame fiſh, be he ſalmon, trout, or gudgeon, be put in a tub of water of ſummer warmth, he becomes alive, and ſwims about with the ſame agility as he did before in the river St. Laurence. Our patriot intends to tranſfer this Canadian method of uſing fiſh to his forty ſhilling friends of the county of Middleſex, and the ſpirited inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without. Many of theſe worthy *Gentlemen*, having little food, and leſs clothes, ſuffer greatly from the rigour of the ſeaſon; and it is therefore propoſed by their friend, the intrepid Mr. Wilkes, to dip each of them *forty five* times in the river Thames, and then to expoſe them for *forty five* minutes to the froſty air, by which means they will become as ſtiff as a poker, and are to be ſtowed away for the ſeaſon in proper vaults under ground. From this method many advantages will accrue to the Gentlemen themſelves, as well as to the publick; the prices of proviſions will fall, and a halfpeny at leaſt be taken off the pot of beer. Nor will the *great cauſe* ſuffer in the mean time; for ſhould Mr. Wilkes or the learned Sergeant, want any illuminations, or breaking of windows, *for the publick good*, they have only to warm before the fire as many patriots as may be neceſſary for that ſervice, and they will immediately ſtart up as from a found ſleep, and call out *forty five times* Wilkes and Liberty. But in this method of recovering the *congealed Gentlemen* particular care muſt be taken that the bodies be not placed too near the fire, otherwiſe very *ſtaunch* patriots may become *corrupted*.

I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

PHILO WILKES.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, *Dec.* 1.

WE continue to make great preparations for the intended war; a great quantity of warlike ſtores are collecting at Tophana, which are from thence to be tranſported, by way of the Black ſea, to our army.

The preſents the Ambaſſadour from the Court of France has made to the Porte are extremely magnificent, and valued at 50,000 crowns. They conſiſt of pieces of fine porcelain, plate, ſnuff boxes, clocks of gold, gold watches ſet with diamonds, and chamber clocks. One of the latter is of exquiſite workmanſhip, being made by the famous Paſſement, and ſhows the movements of the ſun, the changes of the moon, and the different motions of the earth, according to the Copernican ſyſtem.

JAN. 9. The Grand Vizar is making preparations for fixing his tent, the 26th of February, on the plain of Davoed Pacha, one league diſtant from hence, in order to review a large body of troops, which after the feaſt of Baba will march to join the grand army, and to act againſt the Ruſſians. The Grand Seignior has given orders that during their march all the officers, without diſtinction of rank, ſhall be obliged to encamp in their tents with the troops.

[illegible] 300. This laſt enrolment will produce, according to the laſt numbering of the inhabitants, about 50,000 men, who are to be incorporated in the different regiments deſtined to make the firſt campaign againſt the Turks.

*Dec.* 20. An order has been iſſued to raiſe immediately 30,000 men in the different parts of Muſcovy, in order to recruit and complete the ſeveral corps deſtined for our war againſt the Turks.

*Nov.* 29. The Empreſs has received from ſeveral of her Miniſters at foreign Courts a copy of the declarations of war made by the Ottoman Porte againſt Ruſſia. The grievances therein ſet forth, as the motives for ſuch a reſolution, are ſo ill grounded that it would be no difficult taſk for our Court to refute them, which will ſoon appear by the declaration of war which will be made on our ſide. In the mean time the neceſſary preparations are making to carry on the war with vigour.

*From the frontiers of* RUSSIA, *Dec.* 14. Hoſtilities are already begun on the Boriſthenes, or Nieper, which the Tartars have paſſed, and together with the confederates have entered Poland, where they plunder the country without mercy.

WARSAW, *Dec.* 14. Two regiments of Pruſſian cavalry began their march on the 3d inſtant, by Drieſen, into Great Poland, in order to diſperſe the confederates, &c. who make incurſions into that province as far as Poſnania.

*Dec.* 28. The uneaſineſs which our Court has been under, on account of the declaration of war made by the Ottoman Porte againſt Ruſſia, is greatly diminiſhed, ſince on the one hand the Turks and Tartars, who appeared in our frontiers, are retired; and, on the other, the Empreſs propoſes to take the moſt effectual meaſures to provide for the ſecurity of this reſidence.

*Jan.* 11. We are informed from Turkey that the Khan of the Tartars is to march with his troops towards the Boriſthenes, which ſeparates Ruſſia from Tartary. The troops which the Grand Viziar is to command aſſemble near Varna, Gallipoli, and Radoſto.

VIENNA, *Dec.* 28. We have received advice that the Baſhaw of Boſnia, who commands the Ottoman troops in the province of Mortenero, has made an amicable accommodation with the adventurer Stephano.

CORTE, *Dec.* 6. The ardour of the Corſicans for the defence of their liberty increaſes daily, which is not a little encouraged by the active genius of Paoli, and the ſuccours which they receive from all parts. We have had ſo much ſnow lately in the province of Cape Corſe that the French have been obliged to retire from ſeveral places, and have hardly left 100 men in that province.

*Confines of* POLAND, *Dec.* 16. According to our advices from Tranſylvania, the Turks continue advancing their artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, towards Poland. The troops which come from the interiour parts of the Ottoman ſtates are badly diſciplined, and worſe armed.

## LONDON, *Jan.* 3.

WHEN the officers of the ancient Lumber Troop waited on Mr. Wilkes, to accept the honour of his becoming one of their comrades, the Colonel, on his inveſting him (being one of their ceremonies) with a ſtar and riband, very politely informed him it was a ſaint emblem of what true merit was ſometimes rewarded with in reality: Mr. Wilkes's anſwer was that he received it with the utmoſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction, being conferred on him by the hands of citizens, but never would accept an honour of that nature from any other whatſoever.

It is very remarkable that on calling up the roll or liſt of comrades belonging to the ſaid Troop that the number, with the name of Mr. Wilkes, amounted to three thouſand eight hundred and *forty five*.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Alderman Wilkes, attended by ſeveral Gentlemen of diſtinction, walked for a conſiderable time in the garden belonging to the King's Bench priſon, in his new Alderman's gown.

A Gentleman of affluent fortune at the weſt end of the town, who lately made his will, has directed that after his death his body ſhall be given to an eminent ſurgeon to make a ſkeleton of, which is to be preſented, with a valuable collection of books and curioſities, to the univerſity of Leyden.

*Extract of a letter from* Norwood *in* Surry, *Dec.* 23.

"We have two fools in our neighbourhood, perhaps worthy of your notice for the oddity of the ſubject matter. A Gentleman of fortune has made a propoſition to a publican, his neighbour, that he will build him a cave, in which he ſhall continue ſeven years, without ſpeaking to any perſon whatever, except the perſon appointed to attend him; in conſideration of which the hermit is to receive a ſufficiency of meat and drink for himſelf during his immurement, his wife and children are to be allowed 12s. per week during ſuch his voluntary hermitage, with a further proviſo that ſhould he ſurvive the ſame the ſum of 1000l. per annum ſhould be conſtantly paid to him, and the cell be his and his family's property for ever; all which articles are ratified on both ſides, and the hermitage abſolutely begun to be built, upon the above ridiculous (not to ſay preſumptuous) terms. There are other articles,

of which the two following are to be moſt ſtrictly obſerved, namely that he is not to have any change of apparel, nor to cut his nails, nor to converſe with his attendant, otherwiſe than for neceſſaries, nor be ſhaved, though his beard at preſent is more than a twelve-month's growth, and makes a frightful appearance."

JAN. 7. An ancient farmer, who came to town lately on ſome buſineſs relative to the Cumberland election, called on Mr. Wilkes, and told him that though he was a ſtranger to him he could not forbear waiting on him to expreſs his regard for his patriotick ſpirit, and begged of him, as a ſmall teſtimony of his gratitude, that he would accept of 10 l. which he brought up with him; but this Mr. Wilkes politely refuſed, and the farmer reluctantly carried it away with him, declaring at the ſame time that he would conſider him handſomely in his will.

This week a remarkable fine pike, ſome tench and eels, two large turkies and a ham, together with a hare and ſome Cottenham cheeſes, were ſent by a Gentleman from the Sun inn in Cambridge, as a preſent to Mr. Alderman Wilkes in the King's Bench priſon.

Yeſterday was proclaimed by the crier of the King's Bench priſon that all perſons who would give in their names might receive, at the expenſe of Mr. Wilkes, a piece of pork and a quantity of peaſe for dinner this day.

Sir F —— N —— and Mr. B ——, being in company at a tavern the other day, differed in opinion with regard to a queſtion that had been moved in another place. Sir F——, however, after Mr. B —— had delivered his ſentiments of the matter in a very long and elegant ſpeech, went to him and ſaid, "Upon my word, Mr. B——, you have uſed ſuch perſuaſive arguments that you have almoſt brought me over to be of your way of thinking in this affair." To which Mr. B—— replied, I am much obliged to you, Sir F——, for your compliment; but you remember that Agrippa told St. Paul that he had almoſt converted him, yet Agrippa died a heathen, Sir F——.

The Roach brigantine, of Bermuda, Willis Morgan maſter, bound from Bermuda to London, laden with mohogany, logwood, and ſome turtle ſhell, and having on board about 4001. upon freight, ſtruck upon one of the rocks of Scilly, and broke to pieces. Five men, a woman, and a child, were drowned.

The Friends Goodwill, Lott, from North Carolina to London, is put into Cambletown in diſtreſs, having loſt all her ſails, and all the people, excepting the maſter and two men, the reſt being waſhed overboard in bad weather.

JAN. 10. On Saturday Mr. Alderman Wilkes entertained Mr. Richardſon, Mr. Brome, Mr. Sainſbury, Mr. Chamberlayne, Mr. Wyat, and Mr. Hitchcock, Common Council of his ward, at his apartment in the King's Bench priſon. The dinner was elegant, and compoſed of preſents received from Mr. Wilkes's friends in town and country. After dinner the healths of his Majeſty and the Royal Family, ſucceſs to the city of London, its trade and commerce, the county of Middleſex, the ward of Farringdon Without, Lord Temple, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Sergeant Glynn, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, with other toaſts, were drank; and the evening concluded with the greateſt mirth, decency, and unanimity.

The reſt of the Common Councilmen of the above ward (ten in number) though ſeverally invited, ſent their excuſes to the Alderman for not attending him.

We hear that a certain popular Gentleman, in imitation of his friend the borough Baronet, intends to alter the motto of his arms, which is now *profanum & vulgus*, and bear the Engliſh inſcription of *Fear God, honour the King*.

We are told that three drummers and two fifes of the third regiment of Guards played *welcome, welcome, brother debtor*, and ſeveral other tunes, under Mr. Alderman Wilkes's window during the entertainment he gave to the Common Council on Saturday laſt.

On Friday Mr. Wilkes ſent eight barrels of good pork to the poor priſoners in the Fleet.

Beſides the barrels of pork ſent by Mr. Wilkes to the Fleet priſon, that Gentleman ordered ſix barrels to be ſent to the three different priſons in the city.

A morning paper ſays: By letters from St. Chriſtopher's we are aſſured that the Aſſembly have voted 500 johannefles, of 11. 36s. each, as a preſent to John Wilkes, Eſq;

We are told that not only the proviſions at the entertainment given to the ſix Common Councilmen, on Saturday, by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, were the moſt delicate and the fineſt the ſeaſon affords, but that there was a profuſion of excellent Burgundy, Champaigne, &c.

We are informed that the Lumber Troop have appointed a committee to draw up an addreſs to be preſented to Mr. Alderman Wilkes, expreſſing their thanks for the honour done to their ſociety by his becoming a member thereof; after preſenting of which, adds our informant, it is imagined they will have the honour of kiſſing his patriotick hand.

We hear that the enſuing ſummer the heads of the ſeveral departments in the army and navy will take a ſurvey of all the garriſons of this kingdom, and a thorough inſpection into the ſtate of the Royal navy.

Letters from Germany adviſe that Prince Poniatowſki, brother to the King of Poland, is going to quit the ſervice of the Court of Vienna, and to enter into that of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who has declared him Field Marſhal of her armies.

*Extract of a letter from* Paris, *Jan. 1.*

"I cannot cloſe my letter with a more polite piece of intelligence than to inform you of the great reputation the Comteſſe de B—— poſſeſſes at Court. This Lady is of Iriſh extraction, though born in France, and is ſaid to be a relation of the Earl of ——, of Ireland. She has acquired that conſequence here that all favours are conferred through her means, and the King is ſo particularly attached to her that he ſeems to tranſfer the eſteem he had for Pompadour, and the affection for Murphoy, unitedly, to the preſent favourite."

When the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick loſt the battle of Weſel, in order to palliate the misfortune he deſired the parole next day might be *blameable*. The ſoldiers, by this ſingle conceſſion, forgot their miſery. It is ſaid a certain very great perſonage ſaid the other day, "I have been ill adviſed, and am myſelf miſtaken." If true, what great advantages, nay even bleſſings, may we not ſoon expect relative to a certain affair!

It is ſaid a popular Gentleman received a card from a great man, requeſting an opportunity of paying him a viſit alone, on a particular buſineſs; which the firſt mentioned Gentleman declined, declaring he relied on the juſtneſs of his cauſe, and the integrity of thoſe who were to determine it.

Tueſday evening laſt —— Tomſon, Eſq; gave a handſome ſum of money to treat the lower ſort of people in the pariſh of Fulham, with ſtrong beer, &c. on account of the ſucceſs of Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Sergeant Glynn in their elections. A large bonfire was made on Parſon's green, amidſt a numerous throng, with guns firing, and bells ringing; 45 pieces of ſmall cannon were alſo diſcharged on the occaſion.

On Tueſday a countryman was picked up by two gamblers in St. Giles's, who inveigled him into a publick houſe, where, as uſual, they introduced a game at cards, and let him win a few guineas, in order to take him in for a large ſum; but the farmer, being unwilling to play any longer, left the houſe, on which the ſharpers followed him into the ſtreet, and, in hopes to intimidate him, declared he had cheated them, and muſt either refund the money or go before a juſtice; and proceeding to treat him a little roughly, he gave them both a very ſevere drubbing, and walked off with his money, to the great ſatisfaction of the ſpectators.

We are informed that the intended inquiry relative to a large deficiency is firmly reſolved on by ſome truly Britiſh patriots of high rank.

A Gentleman, in a morning paper of yeſterday, having occaſion to mention a much talked of petition, ſays: "I have read Mr. Wilkes's petition, and I affirm that it is in every part ſuch a one as ought to go from a good ſubject to a good King; not a mean, creeping, whining, ſlaviſh petition, as Miniſters and Courtiers with it to have been, but dutiful and humble, yet preſerving the manlineſs of the petitioner's character, and carrying to the Throne, with the hope of mercy from thence, a juſt ſenſe of miniſterial injuries and ſufferings."

We hear that ſeveral tradeſmen, publicans, and others, inhabitants of a northern county, have been ruined by the credit given on account of a certain election; and that ſeveral of them are in jail, and others in daily expectation of being ſent thither, for want of payment of their bills.

JAN. 12. "At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, held yeſterday at the Miſe End aſſembly room, the following inſtructions were unanimouſly agreed to, and directed to be tranſmitted to the Knights of the Shire: *To* JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; and* JOHN GLYNN, *Knights of the Shire for the county of* Middleſex.

Gentlemen,

We the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex direct and inſtruct you, our repreſentatives in Parliament,

1. To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm, our old conſtitutional and only rightful trial by jury.

2. To promote a ſtrict parliamentary inquiry into the tranſactions of the military in St. George's Fields, on Tueſday the 10th of May laſt.

3. To promote a like inquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford on the 8th of December laſt.

4. To examine into the adminiſtration of juſtice in this county, particularly into the preſent ſtate of the commiſſion of the peace.

5. And, as far as in your power, to promote an inquiry into the rights of the publick to the territorial revenue ariſing from the conqueſts in India:

Soon after an Engliſh Nobleman, of very great fortune, arrived at Rome, his Holineſs the Pope ſent him a congratulatory compliment, in a letter of his own hand writing, aſſuring his Lordſhip that during his reſidence there he ſhould receive the ſame marks of diſtinction as would be paid to any German Prince.

A daughter of the Earl of Bute was yeſterday preſented to their Majeſties, at the drawing room, for the firſt time, and was graciouſly received; as was a daughter of Sir Edward Bayntun Kt.

Some politicians, who are in the cabinet of our good friends on the other ſide of the water, have declared that they have but two things to fear at preſent from England; firſt, that ſome immenſe revenues in a diſtant part of the world ſhould be ſoon appropriated to the exigencies of ſtate; and that a certain great man, of known abilities and integrity, ſhould take the lead in Adminiſtration.

It is ſaid that ſeveral young Noblemen, particularly Lord Spencer Hamilton, brother to the late Duke, and uncle to the preſent, intend to go as volunteers in the allied army againſt the infidels.

How little did a certain great officer of the city think himſelf a prophet once, when he wiſhed the patriot might have what he deſerved, a chain; he certainly could not mean a golden one.

We hear that the company to which the patriot belongs have raiſed a ſubſcription of a hundred pounds, in order that a whole length picture of their brother may be put up in their hall; the painter is ſaid to be either Reynolds, Ramſey, or Cotes.

The Molly, Denny, from Virginia, was run down by the Magna Charta, in Modena road, and entirely loſt.

Tueſday an uncommon large wild turkey, weighing near 80lb. killed on Earl Powis's eſtate, in Montgomeryſhire, was ſent up to town by his Lordſhip, as a preſent to the Earl of Hertford. It is judged to be the greateſt turkey ever ſeen of the growth of this kingdom.

By a letter from Dublin we are informed of a moſt daring robbery lately committed there on a Noble Lord, whoſe houſe in Kildare ſtreet has not only been rifled, but a very large ſum taken out of an iron cheſt beſides, it is ſaid not leſs than 5000 guineas.

JAN. 13. We hear 100 Gentlemen have actually entered into a ſubſcription of 25 guineas each, to be renewed annually, for the benefit of a certain patriot.

It is reported, as a fact, that in the Weſt India iſlands, and a part of America, the ſum of 90001. has been raiſed, by ſubſcripton, as a preſent to Mr. Wilkes, "to enable him the better to preſerve his patriotiſm and independency."

On Sunday a Gentleman of fortune was excommunicated, in a church at the weſt end of the town, for not putting in a full anſwer to articles exhibited againſt him by his Lady in the eccleſiaſtical court, on a charge of incontinency.

Letters from Warſaw, of December 21ſt, adviſe that the troubles which lately deſolated Great Poland are diminiſhed ſince the Pruſſian troops have patrolled there.

They write from Toulon that the artificers in the Royal docks are buſy in fitting out ſeveral men of war and frigates for immediate ſervice.

We are told that a great man having been informed that Mr. Wilkes was elected an Alderman of London, replied that he did not wonder at it, nay he believed that was the ſtation he filled, in the election of the common people, Wilkes would be choſen the firſt vacancy, if they could perſuade themſelves to ſtay ſo long.

JAN. 18. On Sunday Lady Betty Hamilton, daughter of her Grace the Dutcheſs of Hamilton, by the late Duke, was introduced to their Majeſties at Court, and moſt graciouſly received. Her Ladyſhip is eſteemed one of the fineſt women of the age.

We hear a reſolution is formed at a certain Board to adhere ſtrictly to the ſpirit of certain treaties, by fulfilling our engagements with the Northern powers on a recent occaſion; the conſideration of which, we are told, will be recommended to the determination of an illuſtrious aſſembly.

A Gentleman who lately came a voyage from the coaſt of Africa ſays that the peak of Teneriff was burning in a moſt dreadful manner when he paſſed it.

It is ſaid that moſt of the New York ſhips will go back empty this year.

The trade of Pennſylvania ſtill continues open, but it is thought the ſhips now going will be the laſt, and that the determination to take no more of our goods will next year be general throughout the northern colonies.

We hear there is reaſon to believe that the diviſions which have for ſome time ſubſiſted between the great will ſoon be amicably adjuſted, that all parties will unite in the common cauſe, and it is much to be wiſhed that the miſled multitude may return to the natural love of that power which protects them.

It is ſaid to be a faſt that the houſe in the Old Bailey, built for the great Algernoon Sidney, is taken for the reſidence of Mr. Alderman Wilkes; and as ſoon as Mr. Wilkes reſides there his friends propoſe to call the Old Bailey by the name of Sidney ſtreet, an alteration which will be extremely pleaſing to the inhabitants.

The following are the principal authentick particulars of the trial of Laurence Bull and Edward Quirk, the two rioters at Brentford, for the murder of George Clarke, whoſe trials commenced on Saturday morning laſt at the Old Bailey, and were finally determined on Monday evening at five o'clock. In the courſe of this trial, on Saturday, a queſtion aroſe whether ſome diſcourſe between Mr. Allen and a certain unpopular candidate (which ſeemed to bring a charge of a very dark nature home to the latter) was permiſſable to be given in evidence on that occaſion, as it might affect him in caſe an indictment ſhould be preferred againſt him; but the judges unanimouſly concurred in opinion that the witneſs might with propriety recite the converſation, becauſe it might lead to prove the guilt of the priſoners. Clark, a witneſs produced for the priſoners in the above affair, ſwore very freely at firſt; but on his croſs examination appeared that he was hired by Baughton, a Yeoman of the Guards, previous to the day of election, along with ſeveral others, who moſtly appeared to be chairmen, and ſervants out of place. Their hire, he depoſed, was a guinea each, and the purpoſes of them being ſent was to keep the peace, and aſſiſt Sir W B Proctor's friends. On being interrogated whether he aſſociated with any of the conſtables or civil officers, or whether his directions were to that end, he anſwered in the negative. It is worthy obſervation that though this evidence was produced for Bull's defence, it proved to be the only one that could poſſibly affect his life. Many evidences appearing in Bull's favour, it only appearing that he was further drawn in than a principal, his counſel conſidered it unneceſſary to examine a number of creditable houſekeepers, who were ready to be produced to his character. The judge was very humane in his charge relative to him, and it ſeemed to be a diſappointment to ſome in court when the verdict was pronounced *both guilty*.

Mr. Recorder paſſed ſentence, previous to which he hoped that the fate of theſe two unhappy perſons would be a warning to all rioters, as nothing, he ſaid, could be more deſtructive to the laws of ſociety, particularly to elections, the eſſence of Engliſh freedom; and that the procurers (if any there were) however dignified, as well as the procured, were not exempt, by our laws, from this cataſtrophe.

We hear that ſundry great manufacturers of Manchester, Norwich, and other parts, who uſed to receive large orders for goods at this time of year from the merchants trading to New England and New York, have been told that there are now none, which will oblige them to diſcharge great numbers of hands.

It is the ſagacious remark of a very eminent political writer that "In this country *oppreſſion* and *oppoſition* are the great ſources of popularity."

On Friday laſt an honeſt and wealthy farmer, returning from a market town in Berkſhire to his own houſe, met his only daughter behind a plowman going to be married; but the farmer getting off his horſe gave the lover a ſoundrubbing, and took his daughter home to be lectured by her mother.

A few days ſince a young Gentleman, arrived lately from abroad, having ſhewn ſome bank notes at a coffee houſe to ſome of his companions who frequent it in the outward chambers, and theſe Gentlemen of fortune, was enticed by ſome of them to another houſe, where he was ſtripped of 1500l. at Hazard before the next morning.

On Monday afternoon an ox that had been ſeveral hours harraſſed by the drovers ran up Lion ſtreet, High Holborn, and into Hart ſtreet, Bloomſbury ſquare, where he threw down and ſpoiled a wine port; a hamper of wine and ſpirits was deſtroyed, to the amount near 10l. The porter was ſent to an hoſpital.

JAN. 19. We are informed that by the death of the late Richard Mead a fortune of near 100,000l. devolves to the wife and only daughter of John Wilkes, Eſq.

It is whiſpered that more favourable diſpoſitions towards the colonies are daily gaining ground among our people in power.

*Extract of a letter from the* Hague, *Jan. 5.*

"The flame of war being now kindled in the north (Poland) in the ſouth (Corſica) and in the eaſt, by the declaration of Turkey againſt Ruſſia, great apprehenſions appear among our Miniſters that the fire may, as uſual, ſpread, until it involves all Europe. In the mean time we are amazed here to underſtand that you keep up your quarrel with your colonies, when you may ſoon have occaſion for all their ſtrength, united with yours and ours againſt the Family Compact. You tell me that it is agreed on all hands the acts complained of are injudicious; that, contrary to all commercial and political principles, they burthen your own exportations, and thereby tend to encourage the erecting manufactories in your colonies; that they ought, therefore, never to have been made; that you really intended to repeal them this ſeſſion, if the Americans had not oppoſed them in ſuch a manner as to make the repeal inconſiſtent with your honour, becauſe it would now ſeem as if done by compulſion, and therefore muſt be poſtponed at leaſt for a year or two longer: Believe me, my dear friend, the honour of government is beſt maintained, not by being *never in the wrong*, which cannot be the caſe of any government, but by demonſtrating a readineſs to *correct its errors*, by proving itſelf *wiſer to day* than it was *yeſterday*. The reputation of that government muſt be very weak and low indeed, which cannot *afford* to acknowledge now and then a miſtake. Wiſe men change their ſentiments, and purpoſes, as new and ſtronger reaſons appear: Fools, indeed, when once in the wrong, *continue obſtinately ſo*, in ſpite of reaſon and experiment. You have given your lion a wound in the breaſt with others; there is danger of a mortification, by which you may loſe him: You acknowledge you were indiſcreet in giving the wound, you know how to cure it immediately, but he has been rude and diſreſpectful in his complaints; he has denied your *right of ſtabbing* him, therefore you will not apply your plaiſter until next year. *Surely you will not be ſuch* IDIOTS!"

A certain witty Earl, the other day, when he congratulated a certain Biſhop on his advancement to a certain ſee, ſaid, "My Lord, you are the only Biſhops who do not ſuffer by a tranſlation."

The following expreſſion cauſed a laugh, among thoſe who heard it laſt Monday, when Mr. Sergeant Glynn fell as he was going into the Houſe of Lords: Ha! ha! ſaid a perſon, it is all over with poor Wilkes, for you ſee his counſel is down already.

JAN. 20. The news of fitting out ſuch a reſpectable fleet to the Mediterranean has given great ſpirits to the officers on half pay in the Royal navy, as a liſt is making out of thoſe that have been longeſt out of employment ſince the concluſion of the late war, who are to ſerve in this expedition in preference to others that are otherwiſe provided for. This arrangement gives infinite ſatisfaction to the Gentlemen in general of the navy department, and reflects great honour on that diſtinguiſhed officer at the head thereof, by whoſe orders and influence this regulation will take place.

The friends of the colonies and nation in general are in the higheſt ſpirits imaginable, on account, we hear, that affairs are likely to terminate in a happy iſſue, to the ſatisfaction, and mutual intereſt, of Great Britain and trade in general.

It is confidently aſſerted that a reconciliation between a certain patriotick Gentleman and his Lady will ſhortly take place, to the entire ſatisfaction of thoſe reſpectable families.

On Friday laſt four fine turkies, and two fine geeſe, were brought to town by the Ludlow waggon, as a preſent from a Gentleman of fortune in Shropſhire to the popular priſoner, which were delivered to him in perſon, in the King's Bench priſon, on Saturday morning laſt, by an honeſt farmer, tenant to the Gentleman who ſent them.

The King of Poland, in his private hours with Mr. Wroughton, often burſt into tears, ſaying, "Who would wiſh to be a King? I little thought, when I was in your country of England, that crowns were made of thorns."

According to the old adage, "No man becomes wicked all at once," ſo no party in the beginning carry things to extremities; but oppoſition heats them, and their warmth in any cauſe they have thought fit to eſpouſe blows them at laſt into a flame: They fly any thing, and believe every thing; forget their oppoſition virtue, and miſtake the ſhouts of the vociferous rabble for the voice of the nation.

An eminent tradeſman on Ludgate Hill has remitted a debt owed him by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and preſented that Gentleman with an elegant pair of ſilver candleſticks.

A cuſtom-houſe officer, who is much upon the river, coming home unexpectedly on Tueſday night to his lodgings near Dark-houſe lane, Thames ſtreet, found a young fellow in bed with his wife. High words paſſed, but at length the matter was compromiſed, on the condition of the young fellow's taking the woman for life.

Foreigners have remarked that cruelty is the characteriſtick of the Engliſh. They would certainly have thought ſo had they been preſent near Newgate on Wedneſday morning, and heard the many expreſſions of diſcontent and diſappointment that the Brentford rioters were not hanged.

JAN. 21. By letters from Corſica we are informed of a freſh defeat which the French have met in that iſland, near the bridge of Bivinco, having been obliged to retire with great loſs towards Furiani. The Corſicans, after purſuing the enemy ſome time, and making priſoners a Major, ſome ſubaltern officers, and many ſoldiers, returned to their intrenchments, where they hourly expected their General, with 6000 men, to enter into the province of Nebbio, having formed the project of entirely driving out the French.

The following French troops, thirty ſeven battalions and twenty four ſquadrons of horſe, ten companies of artillery with ſixty four pieces of braſs cannon, are to embark from France the firſt week in March for Genoa, where ſix battalions are to remain in garriſon; two battalions at the fort of Gavi, and the remainder to encamp in the month of May on the frontiers of the Genoeſe territories, not far from Alexandria.

It is ſaid that beſides the emoluments conferred on Baron Dimſdale by the Empreſs of Ruſſia he has been complimented with preſents by the Nobility of that empire to the amount of 30,000l. and upwards.

On a late calculation it appears that the ſums collected in the ſeveral pariſhes of England, for the maintenance of the poor, including the expenſe of infirmaries, amount to upwards of 600,000l. per annum.

A private interview with a certain Gentleman, it is reported, was ſolicited by an eminent ——, but declined, with a polite compliment, that a *friendly* viſit would be deemed a favour; inſtead of which ſome perſons were ſent, and terms propoſed, which being refuſed ſome threats were uſed: The anſwer to which was, 'I am neither to be intimidated nor threatened; but if reſentment is in your breaſt others dread the conſequences, for I ſhall make known ſuch truths as will terrify them.'

Yeſterday morning his Excellency the French Ambaſſadour had a conference with the Earl of Rochford, on the ſubjects of ſome diſpatches juſt received from the Court of France.

Letters from Genoa mention that there are now five large men of war upon the ſtocks there building, in great forwardneſs, for the French ſervice.

It is now confidently reported that the fleet fitting out for the Mediterranean is to proceed farther up, and to bombard a certain capital city at no very great diſtance from another ſtrait, famed for the ſtory of two lovers celebrated in poetical tale. This, as we are told, is at the requiſition of a certain power in alliance with Great Britain.

On Wedneſday night the Eſquimaux woman was preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, who was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to give her a ring from his own finger, and bracelets with gold claſps, having the King's arms engraved upon them, alſo ſeveral other preſents. It reflects honour to his Royal Highneſs that he is the firſt perſonage in the kingdom who has voluntarily informed himſelf of the manners and cuſtoms of theſe people, and the advantages which may, in time, ariſe to the Britiſh ſubject by cultivating an intercourſe with them.

A dealer in eggs in Fleet market has ſo great a demand for that article that it is thought he does not gain leſs than 11l. a week by eggs which he imports from France only.

On Wedneſday laſt Earl Temple dined with the Earl of Chatham at Hayes.

We are informed that the article in the papers relative to the behaviour of a popular Gentleman is ſo far from being true that it was only ſlightly hinted in a certain meeting by one of the parties preſent, that conſidered by the reſt as unconſtitutional and oppreſſive; but they all agreed on the neceſſity of another meaſure, which it is expected, even by the Gentleman's own friends, will ſoon take place.

It is generally thought that Balf and M'Quirk will have mercy ſhewn them, as the friends of the proſecuting party are themſelves uſing all the intereſt in their power to ſave them.

JAN. 22. The Rev. Dr. Law, one of the Prebendaries of Durham, has kiſſed his Majeſty's hand for the vacant Biſhoprick of Carliſle.

Yeſterday Mr. Sergeant Glynn was ſeized, in the Houſe of Commons, with ſuch a violent fit of the gout, that he fell down as he ſtood up to ſpeak there.

Yeſterday his Excellency the French Ambaſſadour, Count Du [illegible] gave a ſuperb entertainment to the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction, &c. at his houſe in Great Ormond ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

It is again talked that certain expulſion is again renewed, and great wagers are depending that it will actually take place.

The Court of Aldermen ſat very late on Tueſday afternoon, and it is ſaid will have another meeting in a few days.

It is expected that a new election will very ſoon take place in a certain ward. Many Gentlemen are nominated for the ſucceſſion, amongſt the number of whom are three eminent Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's.

At a court of Common Council held yeſterday at Guildhall, we are informed it was reſolved that the late election of an Alderman for Farringdon ward Without was not regular, and that there muſt be a freſh election.

We hear from Berlin that his Pruſſian Majeſty has received ſome very important deſpatches from Conſtantinople, which it is thought will occaſion affairs on the continent to bear a face very different from what has been generally imagined.

By letters from Leghorn we learn that the Sieur Stephen Durazzo had lately entered into a plot, with Count Peraz, to deliver up the fort of Campo Moro to the French; but that the affair was diſcovered by Durazzo's brother, who ſecured the fort, and obliged the conſpirators to fly to Ajaccio.

Advices from Leghorn, of the 27th of December, aſſure us that the French troops are continually harraſſed by the Corſican parties. The 14th of laſt month, in the dead of the night, the Sieur Polone, at the head of only 60 brave fellows, attacked and made himſelf maſter of four redoubts which the French had erected for carrying on a communication between Oletta and Furiani; in this affair a great number of the King's troops were put to the ſword, and five officers were made priſoners.

We hear from Porto Ferrajo that Captain Lazreco, in a Corſican veſſel, has taken ſeveral French tartans, on board of which were great quantities of military ſtores, 64,000 franks in ſpecie, and ſeveral valuable effects.

The republick of Venice has come to a reſolution that all the eccleſiaſtical dignitaries within its juriſdiction ſhall reſide at their reſpective ſees; and that the Cardinal Biſhop of Breſcia, a relation of the Pope, has, in conſequence thereof, renounced his biſhoprick, the revenue of which is not leſs than 18,000l. a year.

By letters from Liſbon we hear that the Tartuffe of Moliere, from which our Nonjuror and Hypocrite are taken, has been tranſlated into the Portugueſe language, and acted before the King and Royal Family, at Bairo Alto, with amazing ſucceſs; ſo that ſuperſtition ſeems likely to loſe ground, even in that part of the world.

We hear from Paris that the French Miniſtry have determined to aſſemble a large body of troops and ammunition in Provence, which are to be ſucceſſively conveyed to Corſica, next ſpring; ſo that numbers of men may be able to act in different places at the ſame time, in order effectually to reduce thoſe obſtinate iſlanders under the French dominion.

They write from Abingdon that Mr. Alder, the fortunate cooper, who won the 20,000l. in a late lottery, had liberally diſtributed a large quantity of bread and beef amongſt the poor inhabitants of that place.

We hear ſeveral porter drinking politicians, who reſort at a houſe near Gough's ſquare, are to be given next ſummer to the publick at Mr. Foote's theatre in the Haymarket.

It is ſaid that the heir of an honourable and very opulent Engliſh family, now on his travels abroad, has lately been married to a celebrated courteſan at Venice, and that they are ſhortly expected to arrive in this kingdom.

A few days ago an uncommon operation was performed on a ſailor in St. George's hoſpital. The head of a very large nail, weighing three ounces, was extracted from his neck near the back part of his ſcull, where it had been lodged for near nine years; he had received it in an action on board a man of war in the late war, and is now diſcharged from the hoſpital, as well as ever he was.

A pickpocket, diſguiſed like a clergyman, was detected in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, in the gallery at St. James's, on her Majeſty's birth night.

Monday the mate of a Weſt India ſhip having ſome words with his wife, at their houſe in Rotherhithe, they came to blows; and the next morning early the wife went off with a common ſoldier, who drew beer at an alehouſe in the neighbourhood, taking with her upwards of 200l. in caſh and notes, which her huſband had been working for near twenty years.

JAN. 23. The ſubſcription now on foot for the ſupport of the Corſicans againſt the enemy of their liberties already amounts to upwards of 7000l. and the ſubſcription ſtill continues to fill apace.

The French King has raiſed twenty millions of livres, at ten per cent. This would ſeem as if that kingdom was little able to begin hoſtilities with any power, particularly Great Britain.

We are informed that a fine whole length print of Mr. Wilkes is now drawing by an eminent artiſt, to be ſent to a certain province in America.

In former times it was cuſtomary for people to dreſs in ſome degree proportioned to their circumſtances, but at preſent all diſtinctions are loſt among us, except that thoſe in general are *pooreſt* who are *pooreſt*.

*Extract of a letter from* Portſmouth, JAN. 20.

"We hear that orders have been ſent to the gun wharf here to "get ready with ſpeed the carriages for the great guns of 30 ſail "of line of battle ſhips, and we alſo hear that the like orders "have been ſent to Plymouth and Chatham.

JAN. 25. A Gentleman having obſerved that though there had been much talk of the ſuperb carriage lately finiſhed, and deſigned as a preſent to Mr. Wilkes, he had heard no mention made of any horſes being to be given with it: A perſon preſent replied that horſes were quite needleſs, for that the populace would not ſuffer their favourite to be drawn by any animals but themſelves.

JAN. 26. At a meeting held yeſterday of a conſiderable number of the electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, at the great room over Exeter exchange in the Strand, the following inſtructions to the Right Hon. Earl Percy and the Hon. Edwin Sandys, repreſentatives in Parliament for that city and liberty, were agreed to, and are to be preſented to them by a committee of the electors appointed for that purpoſe:

Gentlemen,

We the electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter direct and inſtruct you, our repreſentatives in Parliament,

Firſt, to endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm, our old conſtitutional rights of juries, to the general excluſion of proceedings by information and attachment.

Second, to promote a ſtrict parliamentary inquiry into the tranſactions of the *military* in St. George's Fields, on Tueſday the tenth of May laſt.

Third, to promote a like inquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford on the eighth of laſt December.

Fourth, to examine into the adminiſtration of juſtice in this city and liberty, particularly into the preſent ſtate of the commiſſion of the peace.

Fifth, as far as in your power to promote an inquiry into the rights of the publick to the territorial revenue ariſing from the conqueſts in India.

Sixth, and we do ſtrongly inſiſt that you never ceaſe your endeavours to promote a parliamentary inquiry into the *caſe* and *grievances* of John Wilkes, Eſq; and to vindicate and ſupport the *rights* of the people who have elected him their repreſentative.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 30.

THERE is now living in Henrico one Mr. Robert Sharp, a native of that county, who is 83 years of age, full of health and vigour. Of children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, 156 ſouls have proceeded from him, who are all now alive.

*Arrivals at* Norfolk, *and up* James *river.*

Royal Widow, Grymes, from Jamaica, via Cape Nicola. Suſannah, Wotherſpoon, from Liverpool. Grizzie, Crawford, from Glaſgow. Donald, Roberts, from Grenada. Mary, Wilſon, from London.

## Advertiſements.

CABIN POINT, *March* 24, 1769.

I INTEND ſhortly to the WEST INDIES for a few months. All perſons indebted to me, or to *Dunlop* and *Ralſton*, are deſired to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in paying off their reſpective balances. Thoſe who cannot pay off are deſired to give their bonds immediately. My buſineſs during my abſence will be under the direction of Mr. *John Heath*, who will alſo be properly authorized to tranſact *Dunlop* and *Ralſton*'s affairs.

ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the GENERAL COURT.

*On* Monday *the* 8*th of* May *next, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *will be ſold to the higheſt bidders,*

THREE thouſand acres of LAND, lying at the foot of the *Double Top* mountain, in *Culpeper* county, altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers. This land is in good order, has four plantations on it fitted with every neceſſary houſe, and other conveniences for cropping. An indiſputable title will be made the purchaſer, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to Meſſ. *Caſel* and *Oſgood Hanbury*, of *London*, merchants, or to their attornies here. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 25th of *October* next.

N. B. This is the land formerly advertiſed by Col. *Philip Rootes* to have been ſold at *Culpeper* courthouſe the 3d *Thurſday* in *November* laſt, but prevented by an unavoidable accident.

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months, have appointed Mr. George Abraham my [illegible] in fact. The buſineſs of my ſtore in this place will be carried on in my abſence by Mr. *William Buchanan*, under the direction of my ſaid attorney, who will ſettle all debts to and by

ALEXANDER SHAW.

N. B. I daily expect the arrival of a well aſſorted cargo of GOODS, fit for the enſuing ſeaſon, which will be ſold cheap, at the ſaid ſtore, for caſh, tobacco, wheat, corn, &c.

*To be* SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 5*th of* April *next,*

TWO PLANTATIONS in *Lancaſter* county, near Colonel *Charles Carter*'s great mills, each containing about 200 acres, having on them all convenient houſes, and young bearing apple and peach orchards. And on the 7th day of the ſaid month is propoſed to be expoſed to ſale a plantation on the river *Coan*, in *Northumberland*, with convenient houſes, orchards, garden, &c. and very convenient to trade, lying cloſe on the river. The conditions will be made known at the ſales.

JOSEPH M'ADAM.

N. B. Several young *Virginia* born NEGROES will be then ſold, *viz.* men, a boy that can drive a chair, and girls uſed to the houſe.

CORNER.

*Halifax, N. Carolina, March* 15, 1769.

JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS will meet with good encouragement by applying to

2‖ DANIEL POINTER.

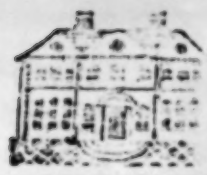
# PARTNER

ſtands at my plantation in *Brunſwick* this ſeaſon, and will cover mares the firſt week in *April* at 20s. the leap, 3l. the ſeaſon, and 5l. enſurance. The money to be paid to my overſeer, *Thomas Gholſon*, when the mares are taken away.

A. LIGHTFOOT.

N. B. There will be paſturage *gratis*, but ſhall not be liable for any that may be ſtolen, or ſtray from the plantation.

*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the* 13*th of* June *next, at* Newcaſtle,



MY two LOTS in that town, whereon are many conveniences, viz a large dwelling-houſe with brick chimnies and cellar, finiſhed above and below, and painted, a good kitchen almoſt new, plaiſtered above and below, with a brick chimney, a good ſtorehouſe, ſtable, chair houſe, beſides other convenient outhouſes, and garden pa'ed in. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid in *October* next, and the other in *April* following. The purchaſer muſt give bond with ſecurity. Mr. *David Cochran* will do me the favour to conduct the ſale, and take the bonds. An undoubted title ſhall be made to the purchaſer, by

SAMUEL MORRIS.

THE Gentlemen of the Clergy, who have not yet made any collection for the ſufferers by fire at *Montreal*, are earneſtly requeſted to give the benevolent an opportunity, by making their collections, though ever ſo ſmall, ſo as to tranſmit them in *April*, or by the Burgeſſes, as I ſhall then cloſe my accounts, and, I hope, with but a ſmall liſt of thoſe from whom I ſhall then have heard nothing.

JOHN BLAIR.

THE next meeting of the Truſtees and other ſubſcribers to the fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of Clergymen is to be held at the College on *Saturday* the 29th of *April*. Truſtees, by laſt year's appointment, the Rev. Meſſ. *Archibald M'Roberts, Alexander White, Henry Skyring, James Maury Fontaine, Richard Hewitt*, and *Jonathan Boucher*; Preacher, the Rev. *Joſeph Tichell*; and Treaſurer, *John Camm*.

YORK, *March* 13, 1769.

I THINK it abſolutely neceſſary to acquaint the publick that I have a mortgage of Mr. *Edward Cary*'s ſlaves, land, houſes, and furniture, alſo a brigantine, now out of the country, commanded by Capt. *Brookes*, and a river ſloop, and that all contracts with that Gentleman for the above mentioned effects I ſhall deem invalid and void, unleſs confirmed by my agent, Mr. *William Geoghegan*, of this town, or myſelf.

JOHN H. NORTON.

N. B. The bonds which Mr. *Edward Cary* took of ſundry perſons for Negroes and ſtock, lately ſold in *King* and *Queen*, *Urbanna*, &c. are made over to me by him.

*For* LONDON,

THE ſnow BETSEY, WILLIAM DUNLOP maſter, now lying in *Rappahannock* river. She will take in tobacco, on liberty of conſignment, at eight pounds ſterling a tun; and, as two thirds of her cargo is already engaged, ſhe may ſail by the firſt of *May* next.

Apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Port Royal*; or to the Captain on board, at *Hobb's Hole*.

JAMES ROBB.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes to rent for one year and eight months from the 29th of *April* next, being the remaining part of his leaſe, the ferry and ordinary where he now lives, known by the name of *Burwell*'s ferry, with a ſtorehouſe, and all neceſſary outhouſes, together with three boats, all in good order. The premiſes may be entered upon at any time before the next *April* court. He will likewiſe diſpoſe of all or any part of his houſehold furniture, as may be moſt agreeable to the perſon who rents the ferry. For terms apply to

MATTHEW MOODY, jun.

*To be* SOLD,

A TRACT of extraordinary good LAND, containing 791 acres, lying on *Ward*'s fork, in *Charlotte* county, with cleared ground, and other conveniences, for ten hands, and is in very good order for cropping. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

NATHANIEL BASSETT.

*For* SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Shining creek*, in the county of *Brunſwick*, within 45 miles of *Peterſburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged) with good ſecurity, will be required.

Tf WILLIAM STITH.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JACK, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has on a duroy coat and waiſtcoat, light blue cloth breeches trimmed with black, and an oſnabrug ſhirt. He formerly belonged to *Mary Jones* of *James City* county, and ſold by *Sacheverel Slaughter* to *Mary Gilliam*, a widow in *Suſſex* county. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

9 WILLIAM LANE.

*To be* SOLD,

ONE hundred and ninety three acres of LAND, lying in *Warwick* county, well timbered with pine and oak, the greateſt part of which is very rich. One acre in *Elizabeth City* county, on the main road that leads to *Hampton*, conveniently ſituated for a ſtore, on which is a good dwelling-houſe 24 by 16, with two rooms below and two above, a brick cellar, ſtorehouſe, kitchen, ſtable, hen houſe, and crib, all entirely new. Alſo one half of an undivided tract of 21 acres, lying near the laſt mentioned, on which is a dwelling-houſe 24 feet ſquare, all convenient outhouſes, a garden, and blackſmith's ſhop, the whole entirely new. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on acknowledgment, one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in two years.

CLAUSEL CLAUSEL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whitley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until June ſy. He is a reſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above rewards; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20l. paid by

Tf HENRY.

*To be* SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the inclusive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

Tf HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of May next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day.*

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are ſome good houſes, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for ſtock, and the ſoil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſecond Tueſday in *December* or *January* next, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer (at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

12 EDWARD THWEATT.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending and ſecuring away HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

| | *Lots.* | *Val.* | *Rents.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe, | | *L.*240 | *L.*70 |
| Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do. | | 720 | 60 |
| | | *L.*1560 | 130 |
| Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l. | 135 | 2700 | |
| | | *L.*4260 | 130 |
| 137 Prizes, | 137 | | |
| 263 Blanks. | | | |
| 400 tickets, at 10l. each, | | *L.*4000 | |

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

*Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN,

capable of managing an ORDINARY, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon will meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber in *New Kent* county, or to *William Lewis* in *Williamſburg*.

JOHN LEWIS.

HANOVER, *March* 22, 1769.

ALL thoſe planters who are indebted to the ſubſcribers for Negroes purchaſed from on board the *Juba*, whoſe bonds are due in the *April* General Court, are hereby deſired to be punctual in their payments, as no indulgence can be given.

8 BURNLEY & BRAIKENRIDGE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.